(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2297.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1791.

HAMBURGH, *October 25.*

THE Pruſſian troops which occupy the environs of Dantzic keep a ſharp look out, in conſequence of the late appearance of a Ruſſian man of war in the road of Dantzic: the detachments which guard the Fauxbourgs have been augmented; and they write from Pruſſia, that ſome regiments have received orders to march, who are to be ſtationed along the coaſt, particularly on the Nehrung, or narrow neck of land which belongs to Dantzic: in fine, according to the letters from Berlin of the 9th inſtant, a chaſſeur, ſent expreſs by general de Mollendorf, on the 7th inſt. brought intelligence that that general, having aſſumed the chief command of the troops in Weſtern Pruſſia, had cauſed two regiments to occupy the Fauxbourg of Dantzic, called Languefuhr; and that five other regiments had alſo orders to diſtribute themſelves in the Fauxbourgs and diſtricts around the city, namely, Schotland, Stoltzenberg, and the diſtrict of Olivia.

LONDON, *October 29.*

Extract of a letter from Berlin, October 9.

"On Wedneſday the 13th we expect the courier back, who was ſent to king Leopold at Franckfort. Our monarch has entered into a correſpondence with the ſovereign of Auſtria upon the preſent political ſituation of affairs, and we flatter ourſelves the iſſue of it will be favourable.

"The occaſion of the freſh reports of war, which have been circulated, originated from the Auſtrian ambaſſador having communicated the contents of ſome diſpatches received from his court to the king, in which it is ſaid, "That Auſtria did, it is true, by the treaty of Reichenbach, promiſe to break of the alliance with Ruſſia, but that was only as far as relates to the Turkiſh war; for if the empreſs of Ruſſia ſhould find herſelf involved in a war with Pruſſia, king Leopold would think himſelf obliged, by virtue of the ſtill ſubſiſting alliance, to afford her imperial majeſty the ſtipulated ſuccours."—As we had underſtood the above article of the treaty in quite another ſenſe, a council was immediately called of the miniſters of ſtate, general officers, &c. which ſat four hours; and upon its breaking up, orders were iſſued to put the army again upon the war footing, to ſtop the ſale of train horſes, and to ſend orders to the regiments which were marching back to halt. A courier was alſo immediately diſpatched to Franckfort.

"The day before yeſterday and laſt night ſeveral diviſions of the train of artillery, chiefly heavy, with a number of ammunition waggons, went from hence to Dreiſſen."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, October 3.

"The important diſpatches juſt arrived from Wallachia, bring accounts that prince Potemkin has formally required the prince of Saxe Cobourg to evacuate Wallachia, as being a conqueſt made by the joint forces of both powers laſt year, and that a Ruſſian army would immediately march into that principality from Moldavia. We are aſſured that our court has ſent a meſſenger to the prince de Cobourg, ordering him to quit Wallachia as ſoon as poſſible.

"By all accounts from Hungary the minds of the inhabitants become daily more calm: the coronation is fixed for the 15th of November, and we learn that their Sicilian majeſties will honour that ceremony with their preſence."

Oct. 30. Monday next is the day appointed by the miniſter for ſettling the national debt; but the miniſters of miſchief have ſettled it long ſince, with this ſettled point in their favour, that until they are ſettled, they never can lend their aſſiſtance to diſcharge it.

Thurſday morning, at ten o'clock, Mr. Foſter Powell, the celebrated pedeſtrian, ſet off from the Dolphin in Canterbury, for London. He is to make the beſt of his way on foot to St. George's church in the Borough, and back again, within twenty-four hours, for the ſmall wager of thirty guineas. Upwards of three years ago, he performed the ſame journey within about four minutes of his time. He is now upwards of fifty years of age, and to travel on foot one hundred and twelve miles in twenty-four hours, and that on a road which abounds with hills, is truly a phænomenon in nature.

RAMOSAS.—A Roman catholic prieſt waited on an elderly lady laſt week, in Tottenham-court-road, and preſented her with the ſum of two hundred guineas: he told her that he was commiſſioned to give her that ſum by a perſon who, when in a ſtate of ſevere poverty, about twenty years ago, ſtole ſome articles of plate from her huſband, the value of which, with the intereſt of it ſince that time, amounted to that ſum. The lady remembered the circumſtance of the theft, and acknowledged her obligations to the clergyman, by a very handſome preſent.

A letter from Torbay, dated on Wedneſday, ſays, "Early this morning paſſed by admiral Cornith, with his fleet, and about 100 ſail of merchant ſhips under convoy, from Portſmouth, for the Weſt-Indies, with the wind at N. E."

The preſent political chaos which pervades Europe, muſt, in a ſhort time, burſt into a free creation; but the awful convulſions which the maſs muſt ſuffer to acquire perfection, will ſhake to its centre the preſent ſtate of things, ſpread wild horrors among men, and ſacrifice thouſands of devoted people.

By private letters from Liſbon, we learn, that the general opinion prevailing with the people of that city, concerning the ſmall armament preparing there, is, that her faithful majeſty means to employ it, ſhould neceſſity require ſuch a ſtep, in ſupporting the French king againſt the national aſſembly.

A Spaniſh frigate, which lately anchored in the harbour of Liſbon, landed a gentleman and his ſuite, who was diſpatched upon buſineſs of moment from the court of Madrid, to that of Liſbon, where he was immediately introduced; but the nature of his embaſſy has not hitherto tranſpired.

The clergy much more than the nobility of France, will contend for their degraded monarch with fervent zeal; for as "the labourer is worthy of his hire," if they ſucceed, the recovery of their wreſted poſſeſſions will be the ſure reward of their toils; to accompliſh which, they certainly are exerting every nerve.

The more Ruſſian politics are inveſtigated, the more they appear to be the labour of able hands; and it may be ſaid, that ambitious as her ſovereign's views are, ſhe has ſtateſmen capable of ſupporting her deſign, and almoſt equal to the taſk of carrying them ſucceſſively into execution.

Newſpaper witlings may expend their harmleſs ſhafts on the brigade of guards, now under embarkation orders in the ſervice of their country;—but being officered by young men of the firſt families in the kingdom, there can be no doubt they will ſignalize themſelves on this occaſion, by the ſame ſoldierly valour which ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed a ſimilar detachment on the continent of America.

Nov. 1. A letter from an officer of the Aligator frigate, captain J. Coffin, ſtationed on the Iriſh coaſt, and dated Corke, October 20, ſays—"A few days ago we boarded a veſſel immediately from Cadiz. The officer who was ſent upon this duty, found a very intelligent gentleman on board her, who had endeavoured while at Cadiz to pick up every information reſpecting the Spaniſh navy. He furniſhed the officer with the following account, and aſſured him it was as accurate as it was poſſible to obtain in that country." This account ſtates, that the Spaniards have 102 ſhips of war in commiſſion, of which there are 51 ſhips of the line, 36 frigates, and 15 ſloops.

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches were received at the ſecretary of ſtate's office, from lord Effingham, governor of Jamaica, which contain an account of their having a great number of freſh troops arriving there from America, which were to have been ſent to England, but on account of the rumour of a war with Spain, they were ſent there, and that they had not any idea of an attack being made on that iſland.

Mr. Shaw, the meſſenger, who left London the 3d of October, is expected to return about the latter end of this week, and is the perſon thought to bring the final determination of the Spaniſh cabinet.

BOSTON, *January 6.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Muſkingum, to his friend in this town, dated Marietta, Nov. 14.

"Our ſettlement here is moderately increaſing as uſual: our crops of corn are very fine: I think we ſhall want for proviſion no more in this place.

"As you have made a viſit to this country, I ſhall take the liberty to mention ſome of our extraordinary productions; otherwiſe I ſhould not dare, leſt they ſhould be doubted. Mr Mathewſon, of Belle-Prie, has raiſed this year between two and three hundred buſhels of corn; and after his ground was cleared and fenced, he computed all his other labour at three ſhillings per day, and his corn did not coſt him two-pence half-penny per buſhel.

"I meaſured a radiſh in one of the garriſon gardens the laſt ſummer, it was twenty inches in circumference, and twelve inches out of the ground. There are ſome extraordinary inſtances in the growth of fruit trees, pumpkins, and the like—I forget the particulars, but have mentioned enough—you know the country.

"Since you left this place, Mr. E. Backus, myſelf, and another perſon for our guide, &c. have made a tour up the Muſkingum, about one hundred miles, to White Woman's creek. We found a moſt beautiful country on the river; we did not go far back, to ſee what it was there.

"There winters in this place, a number of French gentlemen, who intend to make ſettlements in the Scioto purchaſe; they have left France in conſequence of the revolution in that country. They have brought their national diſputes with them, and cannot agree to ſettle together; I think, however, they will ſoon forget them, and all become republicans. About five hundred have arrived—there are ſeveral thouſands expected out next ſeaſon."

PHILADELPHIA, *January 8.*

On Wedneſday evening arrived in this city lieutenant Armſtrong, of the federal troops, with a letter from brigadier-general Harmar, to the ſecretary of war; from which the following is extracted:—

"*Head-Quarters, Fort-Waſhington, November 23, 1790.*

"On Thurſday, the 30th September, I took the field with ſuch of the federal troops as were then aſſembled at Fort Waſhington, conſiſting of two battalions, commanded by majors Wyllys and Doughty, with three braſs pieces of ordnance, viz. a ſix-pounder, a three-pounder, and a five and one half inch howitz; together with captain Ferguſon's company of artillery; making in the whole 320 men, including non-commiſſioned officers. With this force I immediately proceeded to join the militia under the command of colonel Hardin, whom I had put in motion the 26th, and ordered to advance along what is called, "Clark's Old Trace," for about 25 miles; there to halt till further orders. The militia had been draughted from Kentucky and Pennſylvania, and both together amounted to 1133 men. Many of the former were ſubſtitutes, and by no means equal, either in ſpirit or appearance, to the generality of their countrymen. My whole force then was 1453 (including two troops of cavalry,) but from this number we may ſafely deduct 200 of the militia as good for nothing.

"October 14th, I detatched colonel Hardin with 600 men, compoſed of 50 federal troops, and 550 militia, 100 of whom were mounted. The object was, to reconnoitre the country, and feel, at their towns, the enemy's pulſe, while the army advanced. we marched about 9 miles this day, purſuing nearly the courſe of yeſterday—the weather rainy.

"A diſpatch arrived on the 16th from colonel Hardin, informing me that the ſavages, and the traders (who are, perhaps, the worſt ſavages of the two) had evacuated their towns, with appearances of precipitation, and burnt the principal village, called the Omee town, together with all the trader's houſes.

"On Sunday the 17th entered on the ruins of the Omee town, or French village, as part of it is called. Appearances confirmed accounts I have received of the conſternation into which the ſavages and their trading allies had been thrown by the approach of the army. Many valuables of the traders were deſtroyed in the confuſion, and vaſt quantities of corn and other grain and vegetables, were ſecreted in holes dug in the earth, and other hiding places. Colonel Hardin rejoined the army.

Beſides the town of Omee, there were ſeveral other villages ſituate upon the banks of three rivers. One of them belonging to the Omee Indians, called Keguiogue, was ſtanding, and contained 30 houſes, on the bank oppoſite the principal village. Two others, conſiſting together of about 45 houſes, lay a few miles up the St. Mary, and were inhabited by Delawares. Thirty-ſix houſes occupied by other ſavages of this tribe formed another, but ſcattered town, on the eaſt bank of the St. Joſeph, 2 or 3 miles N. from the French village. And about the ſame diſtance down the Omee river, lay the Shawanoe town of Chillakothe, conſiſting of 58 houſes, oppoſite which, on the other ſide bank of the river, were 16 habitations more, belonging to ſavages of the ſame nation. All theſe I ordered to be burnt during my ſtay there, together with great quantities of corn and vegetables hidden (as at the principal village) in the earth and other places, by the ſavages, who had abandoned them. It is computed there were not leſs than 20,000 buſhels of corn in the ear, which the army either conſumed or deſtroyed.

"On the 18th two Indians were killed and ſcalped by the cavalry; and another was killed at night. We loſt a great number of horſes at this time, occaſioned by the negligence of the militia guards, and their diſobedience of orders.

"On the 19th colonel Hardin was detached with 180 men, taken from the Pennſylvania and Kentucky militia, and 30 federal troops commanded by lieutenant Armſtrong. Part of the detachment proceeded about ten miles weſterly of the main body of the army, now poſted at Chillakothe, (the Pennſylvanians, who formed the left column, having fallen ſome miles in the rear) when a body of Indians appeared and advanced to the attack; and though the enemy did not, as it is believed, exceed a hundred and thirty, yet the militia made no reſiſtance, but fled, leaving the handful of federal troops to their fate; ſeven only of whom eſcaped. The militia loſt but few men; among theſe fell, lamented by his acquaintance, captain Scott of the militia, ſon to general Scott of Kentucky. I am not informed of what loſs ſuſtained by the ſavages; but I apprehend it could not be great.

"Incenſed at the diſgraceful conduct of the militia, and determined to prevent, if poſſible, a repetition of it upon any future occaſion, I reprehended it in my next orders with great ſeverity. This meaſure, though harſh, will appear to have been neceſſary. It operated as a ſtimulus to wipe off the foul ſtain, which the reputation of the militia had incurred.

"The great object of the expedition being now completely effected, that is, the deſtruction of the Omee towns, and the proviſions laid up for their ſubſiſtence. On the 21ſt the army began to return towards Fort Waſhington by the route they came.

"It was originally my intention, to have returned by the way of the Ouiattanon (commonly called the Weeah) towns on the Wabaſh; and break them up alſo. Major Hamtramck, commanding at Fort Knox, (Vincennes) had been previouſly ordered to make a movement towards them with the troops under his command: 300 militia from Kentucky were ordered to reinforce him. The movement was intended as well for a diverſion to prevent an union of the Indian ſtrength, as for the purpoſe of effecting a junction with our whole force, in caſe I ſhould have judged it adviſable to enter the country of the Ouiattons. Circumſtances however rendered it impracticable for me to attempt it, at this time, with any tolerable proſpect of ſucceſs. The horſes of the army were now by various cauſes, reduced to two thirds of their original number, and the remainder ſo worn down with hard ſervice, as to preclude the poſſibility of reaping much farther benefit from them. I have not yet received any communication from major Hamtramck, notwithſtanding the long lapſe of time ſince he was ordered to march.

"On the 21ſt October, the army decamped from Chillakothe, returning on the route we had come about eight miles. Here we remained till the morning of the 23d. Finding, in the mean time, that the enemy ſtudiouſly avoided coming to a general action; and conceiving it improper to leave them in the quiet enjoyment of their late ſucceſs, I reſolved to make an effort to bring on another partial engagement. For this purpoſe I detached, on the 21ſt, late at night, Colonel Hardin and major Wyllys, with 360 men, 60 of whom were federal infantry—the reſt being militia, from Pennſylvania and Kentucky. I had ſometime before, mounted a company of militia, and annexed it to the two troops of Kentucky cavalry, giving the command of the whole to major Fontaine, a brave and deſerving officer, at that time ſerving as my Aid-de-Camp. This corps made a part of the preſent command.

"I gave orders to find out and fight the enemy at all events, and to be ſparing of no means that might tend to leſſen the number of the ſavages.—Knowing of what importance the life of every warrior is held among them. The detachment reached the confluence of the Omee and St. Mary, early next morning, and filed off in three columns. The left, under colonel Hardin and major Hall, croſſed at Kegaiogue, and proceeded along the weſt bank of the St. Joſeph. The centre, conſiſting of the federal troops, under major Wyllys, having paſſed the Omee at the French village, moved up the eaſt bank of the St. Joſeph, at ſome diſtance from the river, while major M'Millan led the right column over ſome heights on Wyllys's right. The enemy now appeared in different quarters, and the columns were ſoon and ſeverally engaged with various ſucceſs. A body of the ſavages having appeared in Wyllys's front, and cheriſhed the idea of an attack there, ſuddenly gained the unoccupied heights on the right, and turned his flank. At this criſis fell major Wyllys, an officer whoſe long and meritorious ſervices claim the grateful remembrance of his country. With the talents of a cultivated mind, he united the beſt virtues of the heart. The little party, unſupported, and overpowered by numbers, now gave way, leaving 50 out of 60 dead upon the field. Free uſe was made of the bayonet, which the ſavages experienced to their coſt. Lieutenant Frothingham, of my regiment, was killed in the action. I have loſt in him an uſeful officer, and a worthy man. While this part of the buſineſs was acting, the militia were not idle: they behaved with the ſpirit of veterans, and ſlew numbers of the enemy; who met their fate with uncommon bravery. In ſhort, each ſide ſeemed emulous to eſtabliſh a character over the other.—The militia every where gave ſtriking proofs of determined courage. The ſavages were in no inſtances behind them, and the ſlaughter was reciprocal.

"From the beſt information the enemy loſt in the courſe of this affair, upwards of 100 of their prime warriors,—men who appeared to fear no danger. Not a ſquaw or a child was ſeen this day to ſwell the number of the ſlain. The enemy's loſs cannot be replaced. Ours, too, was heavy. Major Fontaine commanding the cavalry, was a young gentleman of the moſt amiable manners, with a ſoul formed for enterpriſe. Years only were wanting to moderate his ardour in the field, and unite, in the accompliſhed gentleman, the character of a good ſoldier. He fell covered with wounds, in ſingly charging with his ſword about 40 of the enemy. Some other officers of the militia were killed, and ſome few wounded. Our whole loſs in killed, wounded and miſſing, amounted to 180, including officers. Upwards of 30 of the wounded were brought off.

"Among the officers who ſurvived the ſlaughter and diſtinguiſhed themſelves more particularly on this day, I mention, with pleaſure, the names of major M'Millan, of Fayette, major Hall, of Bourbon, and brigade major Ormſby, of Nelſon county, in Kentucky; together with captain Gaines, of the cavalry. The conduct and perſonal courage of the firſt demand my warmeſt acknowledgments. He ſlew with his own hand, three of the ſavages, and the column he led, made impreſſive exertions, wherever it appeared. The ſecond, was on all occaſions obedient and brave, and diſplayed great perſonal courage. The third ſignalized himſelf in a manner that does him honour, by judiciouſly rallying a broken body of militia, which, in conſequence, did great execution under the immediate command of this gallant young officer. Captain Gaine is deſerving of great praiſe, for his ſoldiery conduct during the whole expedition, and particularly for the intrepedity he diſplayed in a perſonal combat of ſome duration with a mounted ſavage, whom he at laſt overcame, bringing off the arms of his antagoniſt as trophies of the fact. I am under many obligations to all the field officers, both of the Kentucky and Pennſylvania militia, who gave me uniform proofs of the beſt diſpoſition to ſecond my endeavours during the expedition. Colonel Hardin, who commanded the whole militia, is in a particular manner entitled to my acknowledgements, as well for his cool and determined conduct in action, as for his attention and perſeverance in the execution of orders. As to the officers of the federal troops under my command, I muſt, in juſtice to them, obſerve, that their whole conduct was marked by a ſtrict attention to diſcipline, a promptitude to obey orders, and alacrity in the execution of them.

"After the action of the 22d, the detachment rejoined the army in its encampment; and at 11 next morning the troops reſumed the route towards Fort Waſhington, which we reached by eaſy marches, on the 3d of November. No interruption whatever was offered by the enemy on our return; a convincing proof this, of their having received a blow which they felt. I flatter myſelf good conſequences will be the reſult. We have not, I conceive, loſt much more than man for man with the ſavages. Our loſs can be repaired; their's irreparable.

"On my arrival at this fort, the pack-horſes of the line did not exceed one half of their original number. Many had been ſhot or ſtolen on the expedition; others were loſt in the woods; and others again, being worn out with fatigue, were either killed or left behind. The advanced ſtate of the ſeaſon having deprived us, in a great meaſure of forage, I ordered them, at times, to be tied up at night, and flour to be ſerved out at the rate of three pounds daily to every horſe; hence you will perceive an extraordinary conſumption aroſe of that article.

"I detained in confinement here the Shawanoe priſoner we had taken, till the 18th inſtant, when I diſmiſſed him back to his nation; but in a way, I truſt, that impreſſed him with ideas of our ſuperior power, his own inſignificance, and our contempt of his brethren. I ordered him a few trinkets, and an eſcorte to ſee him ſafely advanced on the road 25 miles, leſt any of our hunters might fall in with him, and uſe him leſs tenderly than I wiſhed. He appeared to be thankful and departed from the garriſon with a mixture of ſorrow, gratitude and joy."

Extract of a letter from governor St. Clair, to the ſecretary of war, dated Marietta, November 26.

"If the report reſpecting major Hamtramck be near the truth, that he had deſtroyed four of the Indian villages, and all their proviſions, and had returned without the loſs of a man, the ſucceſs will then have been as complete as it could have been wiſhed; and the firſt news we ſhall hear from the Indians, will be a humble ſupplication for peace: Should that, however, not happen ſoon, I will find means to let them know, that it will not be refuſed them if they deſire it on reaſonable terms."

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 20.

David Craufurd and Walter Bowie, Eſquires, are appointed aſſociate juſtices for Prince-George's county. And

William Morris and Peter Chaille, Eſquires, for Worceſter county.

Meſſieurs GREEN,

IN your laſt weeks paper I diſcover a piece of poetry, doggerel double diſtilled, directed to me, with the ſignature ABARIS. Had the performance been any way genteel or conſiderable, I could conſent to addreſs him with an anſwer; but as it is an opprobrious ſubterfuge, ſhall only make a few curſory remarks upon his ſtrange production, and, if you pleaſe, offer them through your impartial preſs to his and my readers.

I mean to make his great ſignature the text of my preſent ſtrictures.—ABARIS ſignifies "a man ſlain by *Perſeus*; alſo a Scythian and prieſt of *Apollo*, who was endued by that god with the gift of prophecy; alſo by virtue of an arrow or dart given him by *Apollo*, he travelled ſwiftly through the air without eating, and gave oracles in all parts."

Probably he has prophecied, in divining that my "*ſchemes* (or rather wiſhes for liberty) *may be effected in a ſhort time*;" though I expect not too ſoon, nor by the "*decrees of fate*," but by the wiſdom of civil government, under the providence of God: I am no heathen philoſopher, aſcribing to *the fates*, but a profeſſor of the Chriſtian religion.

His whole oracle ſeems to be delivered while flying through the *air*, having no argument or reaſon as a foundation to ſettle on. Moſt certainly he is in a labyrinth and mazy flight; much, but the virtue of his arrow, or wings, fail him before his oracles are ſpread *in all parts*—he ſhould take heed leaſt his fall proves to be in the "*dirt*" or "*bog-frye*." As to "*a hungry belly by the bye*"—*Abaris*, we are told, "flies without eating;" probably he conquered the power of hunger—but he will be hard ſet to conquer the power of equity, truth and reaſon: he muſt fly again or yield. I think, would he take a little food of inſtruction, it might add to his prudence, and enable him in his next flight to give wiſer and better oracles.

I have been conjecturing *Apollo* gave him a very crooked arrow, as I ſee he goes on ſo ſlowly and awkwardly. It would take him an age, at his preſent rate of travelling, to ſpread his oracles through the continent of well informed equitable minds. Tyrants know what ſucceſs he might meet in diſpotic lands, or a country of tyrannical power; where avarice ſubſtitutes prejudice, ſubterfuge, hypotheſis and ambition, for juſtice, argument, reaſon and truth: but Americans ſhould be better informed than to adhere to ſuch artifices.

He ſignifies in his rhymes, were ſlaves liberated they would go in "*rags, dirt, be lazy, ſteal and court the gallows*"—'Tis very evident many who have "*been fat free*," are induſtrious civil people in the circle where they move. Of the ſame ſtyle of life (as *Rambler* ſays) "white man be lazy, ſteal and come to gallows too"—They would not generally ſteal ſo much in freedom as in ſlavery. Some maſters preſs their ſlaves to ſteal by hard uſage, almoſt periſhing them with hunger, giving them from three to five ears of corn a day for their only ſupport; and no time to grind and cook that, but the hours allotted for ſleep. If one out of twenty ſhould ſteal, the whole are deemed rogues immediately, and, poor creatures, if ever ſo honeſt and innocent, they can get no redreſs, nor have their characters retrieved. The maſter can ſtigmatize twenty for the evil of one, without fear of anſwering for his conduct; thus the characters of the helpleſs with impunity are ſported with and injured. Should the maſter be worſe than any ſlave he has, who among them dare report it? That muſt lie ſtill—he is a "*monarch*" over "*the blacks*," and his own uncontroled will, though ever ſo unjuſt or cruel, gives laws and inflicts puniſhment at pleaſure. In this ſervile ſtate, under the moſt arbitrary power, ſufferings and reproaches, having no character to gain or loſe, I have wondered they were not worſe than they are! Had they liberty, the caſe would be different; they would have a character to think of, and intereſt would tie them up to induſtry.

Frequently I have applauded, and ſtill expreſs my attachment to the humanity of good maſters, who feed, cloath, and otherwiſe uſe their ſlaves well. But I do contemn the conduct of cruel men, to thoſe under their power; unlimited but by death!—Better be ſuch a man's horſe, or dog, than his ſlave! I apprehend were the ſlaves free, the laws of the land would govern and keep them in civil order, equally with whites in the ſame ſphere of life. And as they improved, which they would do, in freedom (but ſlavery prevents) they would evince their geniuſes, and ſtand in ſociety more and more reſpectably. I am very ſure *Abaris* himſelf is not half a match for *Phillis Wheatly* (a negro girl) in poetry: her poems are publiſhed to the world, and are worth reading.

As to "*black wives*" or huſbands I would diſapprove of, with as virtuous principles as *Abaris* himſelf—My ſons and daughters ſhall be better taught—hope his will alſo: then we need not fear from that quarter. But if it ſhould be the caſe, which may in time, the *whites* themſelves will be to blame—they will never be compelled to intermarry, it muſt be a low choice of their own. But will ſlavery prevent a mixture?

I think friend *Abaris* had better never appear again, till he has a better dart or arguments to defend his cauſe, or refute thoſe he comes forth againſt—unleſs he reſolves to be ſlain by *Perſeus*, which was the lot of *old Abaris*. *Perſeus* alſo delivered an Ethiopean princeſs, *Andromida*, from a ſea monſter, that would have devoured her. May *liberty*, like that daughter of king *Cepheus*, be delivered from *tyranny*, that huge ſea monſter!

I have no deſire of another poem from my correſpondent, unleſs he learns better how to compoſe it; and on ſome argument, that it may be worth reading. Be aſſured I am not offended, but feel willing at any time to receive a friendly letter, (he may change his ſignature if he pleaſes) but if he deſcends from gentility to grovelling, I ſhall take but little notice of him. Though even then in any equitable caſe would be his friend. And were he in unjuſt bondage would as freely reſcue him from ſlavery if I could, as I would *liberty* from *tyranny*, or as *Perſeus* did *Andromida* from the ſea monſter. May Providence bleſs the UNION and confirm LIBERTY!

Gentlemen, I ſtill remain

A FREEMAN.

January 7, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the juſtices of Cæcil and Kent county courts, at their next ſeſſions, for a commiſſion to prove and mark the bounds of the following tracts of land, viz. HOLT, HEATH'S OUTLET, WORSELL MANOR, HEATH'S RANGE, the firſt part, and SEDGEFIELD, lying in Cæcil, and HEATH'S RANGE, the ſecond part, lying in Kent county, agreeably to an act of aſſembly in that caſe made and provided. 6w

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

Annapolis, January 14, 1791.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, as a runaway, a negro man named NED, appears to be about forty years of age, and ſays he belongs to RICHARD DENT, of Prince-George's county. His maſter is hereby deſired to pay his fees and take him away.

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of Mr. ROBERT WHITAKER, late of Prince-George's county, are requeſted to bring them in legally proved, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment, to

MARGERY WHITAKER, Admx.

December 10, 1790.

January 17, 1791.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE STALKER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, for property purchased at his sale, or otherwise, on bond, note, or open account, are desired to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given, and all those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, to

w3 BASIL PHELPS, Administrator.

N. B. If all those indebted do not come in and pay by the middle of March next, they may rely on suits being brought to April court, without respect to persons, B. P.

Agreeable to an act of assembly for that purpose, will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Friday the 25th of February next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, at the Eastern Branch ferry,

A NUMBER of healthy country born NEGROES, of different ages and sexes; also STOCK of different kinds, and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Bond with approved security must be given, and, upon the punctual payment of the interest annually, three years credit will be allowed the purchasers for all sums above five pounds, but for all sums under five pounds ready money will be expected, by

w6 ANTHONY ADDISON,
O. CARR,
Trustees for HENRY A. CALLIS, a minor.

N. B. At the same time and place, a few young likely negroes will be sold for ready money only.

Prince-George's county, January 10, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at their sitting in March next, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, or part of tracts or parcels of land, contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county aforesaid, to wit: Part of ARNOLD GRAY, part of ROPER RANGE, part of BRIGHT SEAT, part of SNOWDEN'S REPUTATION SUPPORTED, part of LINTHICUM'S WALKS and COPE'S HILLS, all adjoining each other, and pursuant to the direction of the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

RICHARD HOPKINS, of GERARD.

January 8, 1791.

WILL be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the seventh day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, in Durham parish, Charles county, near Smith's point, on Patowmack river,

ABOUT thirty very likely valuable country born SLAVES, consisting chiefly of able bodied MEN and WOMEN, there being few children among them. Eighteen months credit will be given; the purchasers must enter into bond with approved security. The stock of CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP, with some plantation UTENSILS, will also be offered for sale.

4w CATHARINE STRANGE.

January 4, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that we intend to apply to the next county court to be held for Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday in March next, for a commission to prove and mark the ancient bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, in the county aforesaid, called TYLER'S LOT, PEASLEY'S INHERITANCE, PROCTOR'S PARK, COCKEY'S ADDITION, MILFORD, GOSNEL'S ADVENTURE, TIMBER NECK, HAPPY CHOICE and VACANT LANE, pursuant to the directions of an act of assembly lately made and provided.

ZACHARIAH JACOB,
DORSEY JACOB,
w4 RICHARD BOONE,
FRANCIS CROMWELL.

January 5, 1791.

Bank of Maryland.

THE number of shares prescribed by the charter of the BANK of MARYLAND, as necessary to proceed to the election of directors, being complete—NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the stockholders will be held on the first Monday in March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. Grant's tavern, for the purpose of choosing the directors.

ROBERT GILMOR,
JAMES CAREY,
JEREMIAH YELLOTT,
THOROWGOOD SMITH,
SAMUEL SMITH,
CHARLES GARTS,
NICHOLAS SLUBEY,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
THOMAS HOLLINGSWORTH,
JAMES EDWARDS.

Baltimore, December 14, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

On the premises, (as per decree of the chancellor) on bond with approved security, on Wednesday the 16th of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, the following tracts of LAND, in Dorchester county, viz.

NEW-MARKET, containing 22 acres of land, with dwelling and outhouses; BENNETT'S PASTURE, six acres, adjoining; GREEN TIMBER YARD, sixty-five acres; all on Hunger river. HOG QUARTER, 250 acres, on Black-Water.

CHARLES STEUART, Administrator of JOHN BENNETT.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber will prosecute any person whatever who shall hereafter hunt or come within his enclosures on his land, near Annapolis, without leave.

JOHN WEEMS.

Annapolis, November 4, 1790.

THIS is to give notice to all persons who have claims against the estate of WILLIAM YELDELL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the 14th day of January, 1791, that the same may be settled; and those who are any ways indebted to the deceased to make immediate payment; so that the estate may be finally closed on the day above mentioned, by 8w

JOHN JARVIS, Administrator de bonis non, with the Will annexed.

To be LET,

A PLANTATION,

With four Hands, Work-Horses, Plantation Utensils, and Stock of Cattle.—Inquire of RICH. WELLS, 3w *in Annapolis.*

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Caroline county, within one mile of Potter's landing, in August last, a large gray MARE, no brand or any other artificial mark appearing, supposed to be 12 years old, or upwards, she was much rubbed with collar and traces, as though she had been used in a waggon. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

w3 ABRAHAM EVITTS.

Annapolis, December 28, 1790.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a NEGRO MAN, who calls himself SAM HOPKINS, but was committed by the name of JACK BARRUCK, is between forty and fifty years of age, and says he belongs to Paul Lee, near Richmond, in Virginia; his cloathing is a country woollen jacket and breeches, old felt hat, osnabrig shirt, and old shoes and stockings. His master is hereby desired to pay his fees, and take him away.

BENJAMIN HOWARD, Sheriff of w3 Anne-Arundel county.

December 14th, 1790.

By virtue of a decree in chancery, at May term last, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, for ready money, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the fourth day of FEBRUARY next,

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, containing two hundred acres, more or less, lying in Pomonkey, in Charles county, on which Thomas Smallwood formerly lived, and now in the possession of Samuel Ward Middleton. A conveyance will be made in terms of the decree, which may be seen by applying to me in Piscataway, in Prince-George's county.

JOSEPH NOBLE BAYNES, Trustee.

An ACT respecting the creditors and debtors of this state.

WHEREAS the provision for the debts of the respective states by the congress of the United States renders it essential to the interest of this state, that its creditors should subscribe to the loan proposed by congress, upon receiving a full compensation from the state for any injury which they might sustain thereby,

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That it be proposed to the creditors of this state, to subscribe to the loan proposed by the congress of the United States, by an act of the said congress, entitled, An act making provision for the debt of the United States, and the faith of this state is hereby pledged to receive from the creditors, who shall subscribe to the said loan, all certificates bearing an interest of three per cent. and all certificates bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hundred, which the said creditors shall become entitled to by such subscription; and in exchange therefor, there shall be paid by the trustee appointed by this act, to the said respective creditors, a compensation in stock, created under the act of congress aforesaid, bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. to the full amount of the principal sums mentioned in the said certificates.

And, in order to establish a fund for making the said payment to the subscribing creditors, *Be it enacted*, That Benjamin Harwood, of the city of Annapolis, be and he is hereby appointed a trustee for the purpose of subscribing to the loan proposed by congress the continental paper now in the treasury of this state, and for other purposes herein after mentioned.

And be it enacted, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby directed to deliver to the said trustee all the continental paper now in the treasury, which may be subscribed to the said loan under the act of congress aforesaid, taking his written declaration acknowledging the receipt of the said paper as trustee of the state, and that the said trustee shall subscribe the same in his own name, and shall deliver the certificates, which he shall receive therefor from the continental commissioner, to the treasurer of the western shore.

And be it enacted, That when any creditor or creditors of this state, who shall subscribe to the said loan, shall produce to the said trustee, any certificate granted by the said commissioner, bearing an interest of three per cent. or any certificate granted by such commissioner, bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hundred, and shall assign and transfer the said certificates to the said trustee in due form of law, it shall be lawful for the said trustee, and he is hereby required to transfer to the said creditor or creditors, in exchange therefor, so much of the stock herein before mentioned, bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. as shall amount to the principal sums mentioned in such certificates; and the said trustee shall deliver all certificates, transferred to him by any creditor or creditors as aforesaid, to the treasurer of the western shore for the use of this state: *Provided always*, that the said trustee shall first be satisfied, that the certificates so produced by any creditor shall have been received from the said commissioner on loans, subscribed in certificates issued by this state.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the trustee, appointed or to be appointed in virtue of this act, to receive the interest which shall become due on the stock which he shall hold in trust for the state, and to pay the same to the treasurer of the western shore.

And be it enacted, That in case the said trustee, or any other trustee to be appointed in virtue of this act, shall refuse to act, or die, or refuse or neglect to give security as herein after required, the governor and council shall appoint another person in his stead.

And be it enacted, That every trustee appointed, or to be appointed, in virtue of this act, shall, within thirty days after notice of his appointment, and before he proceeds to act, give bond to the state, with good security to be approved of by the governor and council, in the sum of five thousand pounds current money, for the faithful performance of the trust reposed in him by this act, and the said bond shall be recorded by the clerk of the general court for the western shore, and a copy thereof, certified by the said clerk, under his hand and seal of office, shall be received as evidence in any court of law or equity of this state.

And, Whereas the taking out of circulation the certificates issued by this state, will be injurious to the debtors of the state, who were permitted to make payment in the said certificates by the act, entitled, An act respecting the debtors and creditors of this state, under the act to establish funds to secure the payment of the state debt within six years, and for the punctual payment of the annual interest thereon; *Be it enacted*, That all debtors who installed, or might have installed, under the act aforesaid, shall be allowed to make payment of their debt as follows: that is to say, all arrears of interest to the first day of December, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety, and two thirds of the principal, in specie, or in depreciation or other liquidated state certificates, or in stock created under the act of congress herein before mentioned, bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. one third of the principal in specie, or in stock created under the said act of congress, and bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hundred; and all interest accruing after the said first day of December, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety, in specie only.

And be it enacted, That the stock paid by the said debtors shall be transferred by them to the trustee appointed by, or to be appointed in virtue of, this act.

And be it enacted, That no execution shall issue against any debtor who installed, or might have installed under the said act, before the first day of August next; and if executions have already issued, the attorney-general shall suspend them, the defendants first paying all legal costs.

And be it enacted, That the first payment due on the bonds of the debtors who have installed, shall be postponed until the first day of August next.

And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for all debtors, who had permission to install by the act aforesaid, to install at any time before the first day of August next, upon the same terms and principles as are prescribed and established by the act aforesaid, except that the time of the first payment shall be on the said first day of August next, and that the manner of making payment shall be as is herein before mentioned: and if any of the said debtors who have not installed, and who shall install before the first day of August next, have paid any part of the principal of their debt since the first day of August last, the governor and council shall have regard to the said payments, and in taking their bonds shall regulate the times of payment, so as to put them on the same footing as if they had installed before the first day of August last.

And be it enacted, That where the security of any debtor has obtained an assignment of the bond of his principal, under the act aforesaid, nothing in this act contained shall prevent the said security, his executors, administrators, or assigns, from proceeding and recovering on the said assigned bond, in the same manner as if this act had not been made; and if any security shall not be able to prevail on his principal to install before the first day of August next, the said security, or his heirs, executors, or administrators, may install on the same terms that the principal might have done, and shall thereupon be entitled to an assignment of the original bond from the treasurer of the western shore, who is hereby directed to make the same, and shall have the same proceedings thereon in his or her own name, for his or her own use, as the state might have had.

And be it enacted, That all powers vested in the governor and council by the act aforesaid, shall be and are hereby continued until the end of the session of assembly which shall be first held after the next general election of delegates for this state.

And be it enacted, That the trustee appointed, or to be appointed, in virtue of this act, shall have, as a compensation for his services for the present year, two hundred and fifty pounds current money, and for every subsequent year, if his service shall be required, the sum of seventy-five pounds current money.

And be it enacted, That the governor and council be requested to cause this act to be published, for the space of six weeks, in the several news-papers of this state, and to send one hundred printed copies thereof to each respective county, for the information of the people.

FUNDED DEBT
OF THE UNITED STATES.

FORM OF A POWER of ATTORNEY,
To transfer STOCK.

KNOW all men by these presents, that ——— do make, constitute and appoint, ——— true and lawful attorney, for — and in — names, to sell, assign and transfer, ——— the ——— stock, standing in ——— name, in the books of ———, with power also, an attorney or attornies under — for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that — said attorney, or — substitute or substitutes, shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof ——— have hereunto set ——— hand and seal the ——— day of ——— in the year of our Lord one thousand ——— hundred and ———.

(L. S.)
(L. S.)

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of

On the back of the above the following ACKNOWLEDGMENT *must be made.*

BE IT KNOWN, That on the ——— day of ——— one thousand ——— hundred and ———, before me ——— ———, came ———, and acknowledged the within letter of attorney to be — act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and ——— affixed ——— the day and year last aforesaid.

Directions.

IF the power is to extend to the whole of the stock, the word "all" is to be inserted after the word "transfer;" if only to part, the particular sum is to be inserted, with the addition of the words "being part of;" if power is to extend only to a certain species of stock, it may be expressed in the different cases by inserting in the blank between the words "the" and "stock," the words "funded six per cent." (which will designate the stock bearing a present interest,) or the words "funded three per cent." (which will designate the three per cent. stock,) or the word "deferred,") which will designate the stock bearing interest at the end of ten years,) or the word "unfunded," (which will designate the unsubscribed part of the debt.)

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted. The place of abode and quality of each witness to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States; or of a superior court of law or equity, in any state, or of a county court; or before the mayor, or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "cause to be" may precede the word "affixed:" The blank immediately following to be filled up with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, naming it; or the seal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none, with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorised at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM OF A POWER of ATTORNEY,
To receive INTEREST.

KNOW all men by these presents, that ——— do make, constitute and appoint, ——— true and lawful attorney, for — and in — name, to receive the interest ———, the stock standing in — name, in the books of ———, with power also, an attorney or attornies under — for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that — said attorney, or — substitute or substitutes, shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof ——— have hereunto set ——— hand and seal the ——— day of ——— in the year of our Lord one thousand ——— hundred and ———.

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of

BE IT KNOWN, That on the ——— day of ——— one thousand ——— hundred and ———, before me came ———, and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be — act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand ——— the day and year last aforesaid.

Directions.

IF the power is to be general, the words "now due or which shall hereafter grow due upon," are to be inserted after the word "interest;" if not general, the time for, or to which the interest is to be received, to be specially expressed after the word "interest."

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted; the place of abode, and quality of each witness, to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States, or of a superior court of law or equity, in any state; or of a county court; or before the mayor or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "caused to be" may precede the word "affixed," the blank immediately following to be filled with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, naming it; or the seal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorised, at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM of a TRANSFER,
When made in person.

I ———, the within named, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over ———, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to ———. Witness my hand, at the office of ———; this ——— day of ———, ———.

FORM of a TRANSFER,
By POWER of ATTORNEY.

I ———, by virtue of a power of attorney from the within mentioned ———, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over ———, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to ——— ———. Witness my hand at the office of ———, this ——— day of ———, ———.

FORM of a TRANSFER,
By LETTER of ATTORNEY, under a power of SUBSTITUTION.

I ———, by virtue of a power from ———, duly authorised by letter of attorney, with power of substitution, from the within mentioned ———, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over ———, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to ———. Witness my hand, at the office of ———, this ——— day of ———, ———. 8

St. John's College.

At a meeting of the VISITORS and GOVERNORS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, on the 14th day of November, 1790, the following RESOLUTIONS were entered into—

1st. RESOLVED, That at the next quarterly meeting on the second Tuesday of February next, this board will proceed to elect a vice-principal, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 350l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

The duty of the vice-principal being to teach, in conjunction with the principal, the higher classics in the Latin and Greek languages, the mathematics, as that science is usually taught in colleges, together with natural and moral philosophy and logic, it is expected that none will apply but those who are well skilled in the above branches of learning. And as the good character and morals of the applicant are esteemed of essential consequence by the board, sufficient testimonials of these must be produced, otherwise the application will not be attended to.

2d. RESOLVED, That on the said second Tuesday of February the board will proceed to elect an usher to the grammar-school of St. John's college, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

3d. RESOLVED, That on the said second Tuesday of February the board will likewise proceed to elect a master of the French language, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

In these, as in the former instance, those who apply must be furnished with evidences of a fair character, which, with ability to discharge the duties of their departments, will determine the board in their choice.

NICH. CARROLL, Pres. pro. tem. 16

To be SOLD, at this Printing-Office,
Price Nine Dollars,
The late Edition of the LAWS of MARYLAND, bound in sheep—And also a few sets of the LAWS since that publication, price eight dollars, in sheets. ——— All kinds of PRINTING WORK performed in a neat, expeditious, and correct manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. ——— 8

LOTTERY:

THE proprietor of which has for his object the disposal of a very valuable PLANTATION, containing 250 acres, or thereabouts, of choice land, beautifully and conveniently situated on the river Severn, within five miles of Annapolis, and eighteen of Baltimore-town, valued for the fertility of its soil, being adapted to every species of country produce. There is about one hundred acres of said land cleared, and under good fence, on which is a good dwelling-house, with some useful out offices, a good orchard in full bearing, and a fine stream of water running through the same. The remainder of said land abound with heavy hickory, black oak and walnut.

It must be obvious to every person, that this scheme holds out more advantages to adventurers than any yet offered to the public, as no sum is sunk, but the purchase of said plantation, which sum constitutes the capital prize.

The proprietor further assures the public, that the said plantation, together with the house and out offices, cost him one hundred and fifty pounds, and upwards, over and above the sum annexed to it in the scheme; and pledges himself to make a good and lawful title of said land to the fortunate adventurer as soon as the drawing of said lottery is over; the remainder of the prizes to be paid as soon as drawn. The title-deed to be seen by applying to

RICHARD BURLAND.

SCHEME.

			Dollars.
1	Prize of the said plantation, valued at		2500
2	Ditto of	100 Dollars each, are	200
3	Ditto	50 Ditto,	150
4	Ditto	40 Ditto,	160
6	Ditto	30 Ditto,	180
8	Ditto	20 Ditto,	160
12	Ditto	10 Ditto,	120
466	Ditto	5 Ditto,	2330
502	Prizes.		6000
998	Blanks.		
1500	Tickets, at four dollars each, are		6000

MANAGERS.
In BALTIMORE.

Mr. William M'Laughlin,	Mr. Christopher Raborg,
Mr. Charles Garts,	Captain Joshua Barney,
Mr. James Somervell,	Mr. William Raborg,
Mr. William Gibson,	Mr. Jacob Graybell,
Mr. Edward Pannell,	Mr. Standish Barry.

ANNAPOLIS.

Mr. James Williams,	Mr. Frederick Grammer.

Baltimore, September 6, 1790. 17

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th instant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks slow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, oznabrig shirt and trousers, an old castor hat, carried with him some working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

tf RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790. 22

To be SOLD,

On the premises, on TUESDAY, the 13th of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE HOUSES and LOT belonging to the late JAMES DICK, in Annapolis, where James Dick and Stewart formerly kept store.

The day following will be EXPOSED to SALE, at Newington rope-walk, within one mile of Annapolis, about sixty-two acres of LAND, with the improvements and utensils belonging to the rope-walk. The whole of the land to be sold together, or in lots if more suitable to the purchaser or purchasers.

Likewise, a LOT of four acres of ground, with the improvements, upon lease for twenty-one years, renewable, on payment of one year's rent, six pounds sterling, at the end of every twenty-one years.

MARY M'CULLOCH, Ex'x.
C. STEUART, } Executors
J. M'CULLOCH, } of JAMES DICK.

4

To be SOLD,
A new BRICK HOUSE,
In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and ware-house, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

Dec. 6, 1790. JOSEPH DOWSON.

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